lyn delegation, which took seats at the left of the speakers' stand. The Brooklyn men bore a handsome purple banner, decorated with golden rod. The Buffalo delegation, twenty-four strong, had seats near the Brooklyn men, and the Syracuse men occupied a bunch of seats near the front and slightly to the right of the centre. The New-York men were in the front seats at the right of the president, Edward M. Shepard. They came in in small groups.

George Foster Peabody and Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, entered together, seen rising from a seat among the delegates, the and the growd gave the first hearty applause of | noise was tenfold repeated. Mr. McKelway | The nomination came more or less in the natthe evening. There were mingled shouts of had been chosen to place in nomination Daniel G. ure of a surprise. All yesterday afternoon it hiefs responded to his share of the reception speech was replete with telling points. His Kingston, would be Griffin's running-mate. It by towing. After this there was liberal applause for all prominent arrivals as fast as they | tions of applause were frequent. He said:

who for the first time in his career, probably, was greeted with applause in a Democratic vention.

Among the other prominent people present in the boxes and on the stage were Henry W. Maxwell, President J. Edward Swanstrem of the Board of Education, J. S. Brownson, ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, ex-Judge Morris, Mrs. Heldemann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hewitt, Spencer Trask, C. J. Peabody, R. C. Peabody, Edward Hewitt, Charles Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoagland, D. B. Halstead and Charles Lyon. Several boxes were entirely filled with women.

BUSINESS BEGINS.

At 8:20 o'clock, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, the permanent chairman of the Syracuse Convention, and for that reason the chairman of last night's adjourned session, walked to the speaker's table, accompanied by A. Augustus Healy and Charles J. Edwards, of Brooklyn. After one more effort by the band, Mr. Fairchild arose and called the Convention to order. The most careful attention was given to Mr. Fairchild by the delegates and the spectators. who by this time filled every seat and the aisles. He produced a telegram to the Convention from Atlanta, Ga., which read as follows:

The State Convention of our party this day assembled has uplifted the banner of true Democratic faith, and commissioned me to extend its hearty greetings to New-York.

JEFFERSON RANDOLPH,

Chairman Convention

The rollcall was then begun. When Daniel G. Griffin's name was mentioned, a man on the platform proposed three cheers for Mr. Griffin. A moment later, when the name of Edward M. Shepard was called, the cheering was loud and rolonged. General Horatio C. King's name was also applauded, and in their order the names of A. Augustus Healy, J. Warren Greene, Charles J. Patterson, "Hustling Charlie" Edwards, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Abram S. Hewitt, Rufus W. Peckham, jr., John De Witt Warner and Charles S. Fairchild. After that the habit became quite general, and applause broke out intermittently as the names of local and State celebrities were mentioned. When it came to a demonstration "as was a demonstration," shouts, handelapping, and the like, Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, divided the hon ers with Charles S. Fairchild and Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Gleason responded gracefully, half rising in his seat and smiling a broad, expansive smile.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were then read and indorsed. The first, by Edward M. Shepard, was as follows:

Resolved. That the name of this organization shall hereafter he the National Democratic Party, instead of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, as heretofore known, and that such name shall be used in all nominations, subject to the right of the State Committee or its Executive Committee or of any convention or committee of this party to use the former name, Democratic Party heform Organization, if for any reason, legal or expedient by the convention or committee so acting.

Mr. Henneberry, of New-York, offered a resolution that the State Committee be authorized to fill vacancies which may occur in that body.

This was passed. Mr. Roe offered this resolution, which was

Adopted:

Resolved, That in case there shall not be held any primaries or a convention of this party in any congressional district in this State to nominate a sandidate of this party as member of Congress from such district, the delegates to this convention from such district are hereby authorized and in the such as a convention or committee for the purpose of such nomination on behalf of this arry to nominate such candidate, and to take all ther action as a convention or committee in the remises as the law permits or requires for such commatten.

premises as the law permits or requires for such nomination.

Resolved. That in case there shall not be held Resolved. That in case there shall not be held primaries of this party in any judicial district in this State, to nominate candidates of this party for Justice of the Supreme Court from such district, the delegates of this convention from such district are hereby nuthorized and directed to meet as a convention or committee for the purpose of such nomination on behalf of this party to nominate such candidates and to take all other nominate such candidates and to take all other remises as the law permits or requires for such nominations.

This was adopted on Mr. Bayne's motion:

This was adopted on Mr. Bayne's motion:

Resolved, That unless it be otherwise determined by the several district conventions or committees in the respective districts, the conventions or committees for nominating members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court are hereby called to meet on October 1, 1596, at 12 o'clock m., at such places as the chairman of the State Committee may hereafter announce, who is hereby authorized to designate the temporary chairman of the Congressional and Judicial conventions, to call the same to order.

Mr. Gleason offered this, which was passed:

Resolved. That the delegates to this convention from each of the Assembly districts composing the lid Judicial District be and they are hereby authorized to choose delegates, one from each Assembly district, and an alternate to the judicial convention of that district, to nominate a Justice or Justices of the Supreme Court, unless such delegates shall be chosen by primary or otherwise.

TO KEEP UP THE FIGHT. Mr. Scott, of Erie County, then arose and adfressed the Chair. He began by saying that an

aggressive warfare should be waged against he enemy from now on to Election Day. "It seems to me," he said, "that it would be vise for this convention to address a word of

the imposing form of St. Clair McKelway was Shepard" and "Gleason," and each of the Griffin, of Jefferson County. Mr. McKelway's was reported that ex-Senator John J. Linson, of enunciation was clear and forceful. Interrup-

plause for all prominent arrivals as fast as they were recognized. Long Island City's big Mayor had announced himself as a candidate for Goverror, but there was nothing in his actions as he walked down the aisle to indicate that he was harboring such lofty aspirations. He seemed slightly disconcerted by the warmth of his reception, but soon recovered.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS PRESENT.

A number of prominent Republicans were present as guests. Among them were ex-Judge Beorge G. Reynolds, Franklin Woodruff, Election Commissioner Benjamin F. Blair and ex-President Jackson Wallace of the Board of Aldermen, who occupied one of the boxes, and General Stewart L. Woodford, who for the first time in his career, probably, who for the first time in his career, probably, who greated with applause in a Democratic conscience.

He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Democrats. I have with nessed many verbal assaults and batteries with intent to nominate. (Applause.) No newspaper man for a long time has believed that such nominations have been well made. The adverse Judgment is necessarily conclusive. (Applause.) No newspaper man as a rule had the opportunity to show how it should be done. It has therefore been ill done. There have been two ways, both of them wrong. The first way has been to name your man on top of them. By the first method, interest has been excited and concluded at the outset. By the second method you have sometimes had to change the name of your man—applause—else the adjectives might not apply. (Applause and larghter.) Misfit adjectives are calamities. I attended a meeting in this building last sight. It was called Democratic. The adjective was misplaced. (Laughter.) It was not a meeting but a performance of a one-act part in a free-silver ring to boxes full of applauding gold hungs who had paired off righteousness with regularity—applause)—and political cupidity with political cupidity.

MR. GRIFFIN NAMED.

Hence, I shall simply say that I propose as a candidate of this convention for the office of Governor of the State of New-York Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown. (Prolonged applause.) He is so true a Democrat he was born in Jefferson County, and Democrat he was born in Jefferson County, and has lived there all his life. (Applause.) He has so true a character that he was born in the town of Sterlingville, and that has remained the name of that place ever since he was born. (Applause.) You will agree with me that he is a Democrat of the Democrats. He believes that honesty is the best policy; not that policy is the best honesty is the best policy; not that stood on that platform. If he did not believe in the man that stood on that platform. If he did believe, sir, in the platform, he would believe in the man that stood on that platform. If he did believe, sir, in the platform, he would believe in the mean who stood upon it. When the events at Chicago occurred, he did not wait to find out whether they were wrong until some one told him so. He at once went into caucus with his character and with his conscience, and unanimously passed a resolution to repudiate repudiation on repudiators. (Applause.) He went to Syracuse and to Indianapolis, and to their consequences, and one of the consequences is that I have the honer and the pleasure to propose him as your standard-bearer to-night.

He is a lawyer of excellent reputation and distinguished practice. He is a politician of clean methods and independent thought. He has well served the old organization of the party without asking of it in its triugphs any of its honors. He has followed it to urmerited defeat, but without dishoner. He knows what the Lemocratic people are thinking about, because that is what he is thinking about himself. His opinions are the same now as they were last June, and he does not have to write a letter to prove it. (Applause.) The art of saying what he does not may has nover been acquired by him.

The inability to suit the action to the word or the has lived there all his life. (Applause) He has so

Democratic Executive of this State in all instances, A year ago he was tendered by the old organization the nomination for Attorney-General, but because proportional representation and just recognition were denied by that convention to the State Democracy of New-York and to the organization of independent Democrats in Kings County he declined the honor, not without courtesy, but surely without thanks.

HIS POLITICAL CREED.

He believes in honest money (applause), in the sacredness of public and private obligations, in the supremacy of the National law in every part of the National domain, in the purity and the independ-National domain, in the purity and the independ-ence of an unintimidated judiciary. He is opposed to rapacity and to rebellion, whether by the Hud-son or by Lake Mehigan. He is in favor of the execution by Federal forces of the Federal laws whenever they are violated. And he is not ashamed, as a Democrat of the Democrats, to be the upholder and the supporter of the present Democratic Chief Magistrate of the United States. (Prolonged ap-

plause.)
I have the honor, Mr. President and gentlemen of
the Convention, to propose as our nominee for
Governor a man of the fatth and of the county of
Jefferson, Daniel G. Griffin. (Applause.)

Judge Purcell, of Jefferson County, seconded the nomination of Mr. Griffin in a brief speech. He said in part:

He said in part:

The delegates from Jefferson County came here without any candidate, ready to indorse the nomination of any candidate whom this convention might name for the office of Governor. They are greatly surprised at the words of the distinguished gentleman, as none of them, up to this moment, had known that Mr. Griffin was to be named, but we feel proud of the honer, and we heartly second his nomination. Mr. Griffin is not a repudiator. He believes in the jayment of honest lebts and in the integrity of this Nation. No man in the broad Empire State, I believe, could be named who would more fittingly represent the true Democracy of this State than Daniel G. Griffin. Applianse.) (Applause.)

GLEASON NOMINATED.

A diversion was unexpectedly created at this point by the appearance of "Bob" Blissert, the labor agitator of Queens, who took the platform and placed Mayor Gleason of Long Island City in nomination. Blissert kept the audience in roars by his brogue and his claims of worldwide fame for his candidate. In part he said:

wide fame for his candidate. In part he said:

I will present the name of a gentleman who has gone through almost every phase of the labor life; who has done duty on the battlefield of labor's life in every conceivable way, who has drove a car daughter; who has conducted daughter and applause, and who has made the rail-bed on which the car could travel on (Cheers,) He has always been a man among men; he is a full-sized bemoerat, he is a full-sized man, and he believes in a full-sized dollar. (Alphana, a His name is known all over the State-all over the United States-and I have heard it mentioned recently in foreign countries (Laughter) and applause.) Mr. Gleason is not a lawyer, but I have heard him give good pints to lawyers. (Laughter) the sentence was drowned in roars of laughter). It ask you, in the name of the Democratic party, and with the imblem of that ax (laughter) to nominate Patrick Jerome Gleason. My friends, you know that Patrick Jerome Gleason. My friends, you know that Cleason is no experiment. (Laughter.) There is not a child at school in the United States but honors the name of Gleason. (Laughter and cheers.)

LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAYOR FOR GRIFFIN. men, he is a foll-sized benoreat he is a foll-sized man, and he believes in a full-sized dollar. (Applause) His name is known all over the States and I have heard it mentioned recently in foreign countries. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Gleason is not a lawyer, but I have heard him give good plints to lawyers. (Laughter) The mere fact of receiving a diploo-ma (the rest of the sentence was drowned in roars of laughter). It ask you, in the name of the Democratic party, and with the imblem of that ax (laughter) to nominate Patrick Jerome Gleason. My friends, you know that Gleason is no experiment. (Laughter) to nominate native finally wore out the patience of the man of Gleason. (Laughter and cheers.)

LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAYOR FOR GRIFFIN.

Bitssert finally wore out the patience of the Convention, and they called "Time" until he took his seat. Mayor Gleason then arose, amid a storm of cheers and laughter, and made a characteristic speech in which he said that when he was "kicked out of the Saratoga Convention," he had told David B. Hill "that I would be a candidate for Governor if it was only upon a petition nomination." He paid an unexpected compliment to Edward M. Shepard,

only upon a petition nomination." He paid an unexpected compliment to Edward M. Shepard, and closed by moving that Mr. Griffin's nomination be made by acclamation. The motion was put to vote and carried.

HINRICH'S NAME PROPOSED. Mr. Fairchild then declared Daniel G. Grif-

fin to be the nominee for Governor, and called for nominations for Lieutenant-Governor. John

Pennell and John E. Maifrod, be, and hereby are appointed as a committee to act in behalf of this appointed as a committee to the serve that the control of the behalf of this appointed as a committee to act in behalf of this appointed as a committee to the behalf of this appointed as a committee to act in behalf of the appointed as a committee to act in behalf of the appointed as a committee to act in behalf of the appointed as a committee to

13.—John D. Crimmina.
14.—John R. Fellows.
15.—Simon Sterne.
15.—Simon Sterne.
16.—F. Potter.
17.—R. Hadley.

13.—Leward H. Hutchinon.
14.—Lew Chamberlin.

Upon a motion by Edward M. Shepard, Theodore Bacon, of Monroe County, was unanimously chosen as elector-at-large in place of ex-Judge Robert Earl. Oswald Ottendorfer, of New-York, is the other elector-at-large. He was chosen at Syracuse.

The announcement by the chairman that the time had come for the nomination of Governor brought the Convention down to business. A round of applause swept through the hall, and as the imposing form of St. Clair McKelway was the imposing form of St. Clair McKelway was the figure of the county of Kings.

29.—H. C. Hoyt.
13.—John M. Hasting.
21.—Libaker.
23.—Libaker.
23.—Libaker.
23.—Libaker.
23.—E. W. Archer.
23.—E. W. Archer.
23.—E. H. E. My.
23.—E. W. Archer.
23.—E. W. Chamberlin.
24.—E. W. Chamberlin.
25.—It blaker.
26.—It blaker.
27.—It blaker.
26.—It blaker.
28.—It blaker.
29.—It blaker.
29.—It blaker.
21.—George W. Archer.
23.—Libaker.
23.—Libaker.
23.—Libaker.
23.—It blaker.
23.—It blaker.
23.—It blaker.
23.—It blaker.
23.—It blaker.
24.—It blaker.
26.—It blaker.
26.

THE NOMINATION A SURPRISE. was shortly before the Convention met that it began to be rumored that Linson had declined, and it was not certain what amendment had been made to the slate. However, the name of Hinrichs was acceptable, to judge by the cheering. Charles J. Patterson, Mr. Shepard's lieutenant in Brooklyn, then took the floor, refusing to listen to the cries of "Platform!" and seconded the nomination.

'We who live in Kings County," he said, "exist in an atmosphere which is not calculated to inspire much respect for regularity. (Applause.) A long time since we were obliged to make the choice which the Democracy of the Nation is now obliged to make-the choice between regularity and conscience." (Applause.)

He then recounted the story of how the Shepard Democracy had fought for recognition at one State Convention after another, and said that one of the men who met them with open arms was Mr. Griffin.

"The cause of pure politics in Brooklyn," he proceeded, "has always had the assistance of Frederic W. Hinrichs. (Applause.) I feel that I express the sentiments of the entire delegation from Kings County when I say that we feel proud and glad that his name has been mentioned for the position of Lieutenant-Governor before this Convention. We feel proud and glad that we have such a candidate to contribute to the cause of pure politics and sound Democracy. We feel this gentleman to be in all respects a fit companion in this battle for the right for General Palmer. (Applause.) This party is not very old. It has yet to make its first mistake; and let me assure you that it will make none if it shall determine to place in nomination Frederic W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn." (Ap-

FOR COURT OF APPEALS.

The nomination of Mr. Hinrichs was made by acclamation. Nominations were then requested for Justice of the Court of Appeals. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, took the floor and proceeded to place in nomination Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo.

"The name he bears," said Mr. Milburn, "relieves me from entering on any eulogy of him. The grandson on one side of that great Governor of New York, De Witt Clinton, the father of the Erie Canal; the grandson on the other side of one of our greatest lawyers, John C. Spencer, he has proved himself worthy of the illustrious name he bears. He is at the head of our profession in Buffalo, and he would do honor to any office in which he might be placed. He has always been and he is to-day a sincere Democrat (applause), and he is with the true Democracy which is represented here, and not with the false Democracy which has got itself all mixed up with Bryanism and Tillmanism."

Mr. Milburn was interrupted during his address by the arrival of General Palmer. As the distinguished Democrat was seen pushing his way down the stage, the Convention and the galleries broke loose, and for several minutes there was the biggest demonstration of the evening. The band interrupted the applause by playing "Hail to the Chief," and as soon as it finished the applause broke out again and

lasted for a couple of minutes longer. At the close of his speech, Mr. Milburn moved that the nomination, like the others, be made by acclamation. Theodore S. Nye, of Kings, seconded the nomination. The motion was then put to vote and carried.

Mr Beach, of Onondaga County, submitted a report naming the following ten persons as a committee to inform the candidates of their nominations: Roswell P. Flower, of Jefferson E. M. Shepard, of Kings; George J. Magee, of Schuyler; Henry A. Richmond, of Erie; William A Poucher, of Oswego; Simeon Holroyd, of Albany; William A. Beach, of Onondaga; Francis Lynch, of Orange; Howard R. Bayne, of Richmond; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York. Henry B. B. Stapler, of Westchester, then offered the following resolutions:

fered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Democracy of the State of New-York hereby approve and heartily ratify the platform of principles adopted at the Convention of the National Democracy held at Indianapolis, without any reservation whatever; and we pledge our hearty and uncersing efforts to make it in the future, as it has been in the past, the foundation of sound American principles.

Resolved, further, That we ratify the nominations made in Indianapolis of General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, our candidate for the Presidency, and General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, our candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

GENERAL PALMER INTRODUCED.

The resolutions were heartily cheered, the names of the candidates receiving enthusiastic applause. Then Chairman Fairchild introduced the candidate for President in the following happy speech:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: A distinguished Senator from the State of Missouri said, or is reported to have said that it is the duty of a Democrat to first vote the ticket and afterward read the platform. (Laughter.) I congratulate myself this evening that I am addressing a convention composed of delegates of the Democracy of New-York who read the platform first, and, if they approve it, vote the ticket. (Applause.)

BRYAN'S THREE PLATFORMS.

dimonition to our brethren throughout the late, warning them against any compromise ith the enemy even in Congressional elections, therefore offer this resolution:

Resolved, That Robert A. Widenmann, John Deficially and the honor of the Chicago Convention, met of the Proposition of the Chicago Convention, met of the Robert A. Widenmann, John Deficially and the honor of the conventions and the honor of being one of the delegation in the representation of the conventions of its candidated by the have nominated Mr. Bryan. There are three of have nominated Mr. Bryan there are three of and Buckner.

In the selection of Frederic W. Hillian there are three of the have nominated Mr. Bryan there are three of the have nominated Mr. Bryan there are three of the have nominated Mr. Bryan there are three of them the

ILLINOIS'S HONESTY.

I remember that in 1869 the State was still in debt We were suffering all the evils of an exaggerated, inflated currency. At that time the tax that was im few millions, and the Legislature of Illinois, declin few millions, and the Legislature of Illinois, acclining to take advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court, cheerfully made a legal tender for itself. That Legislature determined to pay the States debts in gold. And the prosperity of the State continued, expanded and enlarged. I am justified in saying now, in speaking of Illinois, now the third State in population and wealth, that its prosperity is largely to be attributed to the fact that it paid its debts nonestly and manfully. No repudiation there. (Applause.) The lesson o be taught to the people of the United States is to be honest. But there will come an hour and not very distant. the people of the United States is to be nonest. For there will come an hour, and not very distant when we get over this political disease that is traversing the country, and whose messenger is the nominee of the free-silver Convention, whet prosperity will again return to us. The world will prosperity will again return to us. The world will believe that the American people, who have been honest heretofore, are honest now and mean to be honest. That hour will soon come. I ask that at this election the people of the United States settie this question once and for all. Bryan says that this fight will go on. Mr. Bryan does not know as much as many of us know. He does not know that if the American people at this election are true to themselves they will hurry repudiation and free silver beneath a majority from which they will never emerge. (Applause, A volce, "They have one leg in the grave now.") Let us settle this question in November once and for all, that it may never spring up again to disturb and threaten the prosperity of the American people.

form, nor am I disposed to enter into a comparison of the superiority of the platform of Democracy Mr. Bryan is. But I beg to call your attention to the one overwhelming issue. I want to say that the Democratic party which assembled at Indianapolis recently has spoken out in such terms that there is no room for cavil or misunderstanding. We mean to be honest and we are not withing that dishonsety shall be called by the name of Democracy All those various conventions concurred in the support of Mr. Bryan and to the double ticket to which he is attached, or which is attached to him. The Popullist accept Mr. Bryan with the amost readiness. And why? Because he is a Populist. The free-silver organization accepts Mr. Bryan with the amost readiness. And why? Recause he is a free-silver man. And the convention which assembled at Chicago which called itself Democratic, accepts Mr. Bryan because he calls himself and they call themselves Democrats. But how any man can distinguish between the Democracy of Chicago, or the Popullism of St. Louis, or the free silverism of St. Louis, in the same. It is stated that they have fusion. Why, they are one and the same, sleeping in the same cradle. And they will die at the next election. They will be damned together. I say the word "damn" in the sense that horse-breeders do.

Mr. Bryan telis us, and all of them do, that they

of value.

General Palmer closed by saying that he esteemed it a great privilege to be allowd to address a State Convention whose delegates stood

dress a State Convention whose delegates stood for integrity—men who revere integrity, who insist upon it in the State, as well as in the individual. The silver men, he said, might stand for dishonesty and uphold it.

"But I won't," said he, "and you won't. It is your duty to go to the polls on Election Day and speak out your own convictions."

Loud cheering followed the speech, and the band in the gallery joined in with "Hall to the Chief." The delegates and those of the audience remaining, all of whom, however, had shown a deep interest in one respect for General Palmer throughout his speech, now manifested an equally keen destre to get out. Chairman Fairthroughout his speech now manifested an equally keen desire to get out. Chairman Fairchild, with a paper in his hand, advanced to the foot of the platform and acted as if about to speak. The delegates by this time had started for the doors, and Mr. Fairchild, if he had anything further to say, gave it up. The convention adjourned without any formal declaration to that effect.

GRIFFIN AND HINRICHS.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES FOR GOV-ERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Daniel G. Griffin is a lawyer in Watertown, N. Y.

He was once the partner of Wilbur F. Porter, the nominee of the Buffaio party for Lieutenant-Governor, and of Denis O'Brien, formerly Attorney-General and now a Judge of the Court of Appeals. His present partner is Joseph Mullin, present chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican State Senate. He was president of the Democratic State Committee in years past, and has been chairman of its Executive Committee He long represented his Congress district on the Democratic State Committee, and has repeatedly been prominent in locally hopeless canvasses for Democratic candidates and principles in the overwhelmingly Republican county and district in which he lives. His home is in Watertown, His standing at the bar is high, and he is highly respected throughout the State. His devotion to sound-money principles made him one of the first o repudiate the platform and the candidates of Chicago He was temporary chairman of the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Paimer

of Arrears as Registrar under Mayor Schleren Mr. Hinrichs was born in Brooklyn September 12 1851. His father, Charles F. A. Hinrichs, was a native of Germany, and his mother a Brooklyn woman. He received his early education in Dres den, and was graduated from Professor Deghuees German-American Academy. After a course at business college he spent several years as a clerk in his father's store. Having an ambition to be a lawyer he took a course at Columbia College, and

lawyer he took a course at Columbia College, and followed it by studying civil law in Germany. When he returned to America he was admitted to the bar.

White a young man Mr. Hinrichs began taking an interest in politics of the independent sort. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic Club and served for three terms as its president. He took the stump for the election of Seth Low and was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Low. Mr. Hinrichs was active in 1833 Mr. Hinrichs again bolted his party and took the stump for Schieren. Mr. Schieren spoke from the Cutzens' League movement. In 1833 Mr. Hinrichs again bolted his party and took the stump for Schieren. Mr. Schieren spoke from the same patform with Mr. Hinrichs several imes and was so impressed by the lofty appeal for nonest government made by the young Democrat hat on his own motion he made him Registrar of Arrears. The present Registrar paid a high complinent to his predecessor when he said the only fault he could find with his administration was that it was too conomical.

was its economical. There was a great how among the politicians when Mr. Hinrichs took office, as his first moves were to reduce salaries an aggregate of \$7.000, and make a p. m., instead of 4, the closing hour of his office. Excepting two offices for which he was responsible on his pond Mr. Hinrichs made no responsible of the control of the control

He resumed the tax sales, which had nearly been suspended under his predecessors. He compelled the Litchfield extate, which had been permitted to have arrears of taxes accumulate to the amount of 170,000, to pay \$250,000 of back taxes, and practically cot a judgment for the remainder against the extate. Mr. Hinrichs was one of the organizers of he "ship" party.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS ADDRESS. THEIR APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE.

The State Committee of the Sound Money Demorats met vesterday afternoon in the headquarters t No. 39 East Twenty-third-st., and prepared the ddress to be presented at the convention in Brooklyn this evening. The audress was as fol-

the people of the United States is to be constitution, when the wear over this political disease that is intraversing the country, and whose messenger is the nomines of the free-silver Convention, when believe that the American people, who have been more therefore, are honest now and mean to be more the country, and whose messenger is the convention of the superior of the United States settlis question once and for all. Bryan says that this guestion once and for all. Bryan says that this give that the superior of the United States settlis question once and for all. He was a convention of the says of the American people at this election are true to themselves they will bury repudiation and free slively because the waste this question of the says of the American people.

THE OVERWHEIMING ISSUE.
It have no desire to make an analysis of their plants of the American people with the says of the American people with the says of the American people.
It have no desire to make an analysis of their plants of the superiority of the pattern of Democracy of the pattern of Democracy of the superiority of the pattern of Democracy of the one overwhelming issue, I want to any that the Democracie party which assembled at Indianapolis the superiority of the pattern of Democracy of of the pattern of Democrac

of ally grains of standard sizer, than it can do any other impossible thing.

WHAT CONGRESS CANT DO.

Congress has power to coin money according to the Constitution and regulate the value thereof, and may therefore declare that the two metals contain the proportions that I have mentioned. But it cannot control the great laws of commerce. We have been control the great laws of commerce. We have been control the great laws of commerce, but he insists that it would clevate all the silver would advance silver by the control of th

Conceding, as we do, to a majority of a party organization the power to determine any affair which exclusively concerns liself or its own management, we deny its right to interfere with or thwarf the higher duty a citizen owes to his conscience and to his country. Even the chief supporters of the old State organization but from motives quite different from those alluded to spurned such an absurd mandate. Tammany Hall and its ally in Kings Country, controlling almost a majority of the delegates, hastened to commit their respective organizations to the support of the Chicago platform and nominees, thus foreshadowing the inevitable result at Buffalo.

The voice of indignant protest could no longer be stifled. A band of brave and patriotic men had met at Indianapolis, and, relying on the sympathics of their fellow-Democratis, they pressed forward their work through the heats of summer till its culminations in the Indianapolis Convention. Holding the highest certificate of authority, the approval and respect of their fellow-Democratis, they pressed forward their work through the heats of summer till its culminations in the Indianapolis Convention—an event unsurposed as a demonstration that the American people are more patriotic han partisan. Fearing the disgraceful results of the Buffalo Convention, and the inability of the old State organization to meet the emergency, we assembled in State Convention in the city of Syracuse and chose delegates to Indianapolis. Buil in order, if possible, to avert the shame of a formal commitment of the party in New York to an approval of the Chicago platform, and to render still practicable a union of all Democrats in support of State candidates, the Syracuse Convention, and without making State nominations. No one was left in doubt that if the Buffalo Convention should not approve the Chicago platform any proper nominees of that body for State candidates to redden the event of such approval.

The events at Buffalo are too recent to require extended the following such as the contro

SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS

SCRIBNER'S

FOR

OCTOBER.

The Government of Greater New York.

The fact that the opportunity is now offered to give to New York the finest city government of any in the world is pointed out by Colonel F. V. Greene. As a chance for a great political and moral advance he compares the making of the new charter with the drafting of the American Constitution, and makes a suggestive examination of municipal conditions.

The Expenditure of Rich Men

in America is a topic which leads E. L. Godkin, Editor of the Evening Post, to express some wholesome truths, and to make several impressive suggestions.

The New York Working-Girl

is an illustrated account by Miss Mary Gay Humphreys of a large class of workers who have lately been much before the public, and whose cause is worthy of study.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Blashfield

contribute a luxuriously illustrated article on Siena-the city of the Virgin. Another of the artist's decorations is reproduced in color as the frontispiece.

The Sculpture of Olin Warner

is a sympathetic paper by Mr. W. C.

Brownell on this great American artist, whose death occurred so recently; illustrated by photographs from Mr. Warner's work

H. C. Bunner's Story entitled "In the Wine Cellar," found among

cial interest. From Light to Light is an account by Kirk Munroe (with many

pictures) of the light-house supply ship,

his papers after his death, will have a spe-

which annually makes a picturesque and interesting journey from Maine to Texas.

On the Trail of Don Quixote by A. F. Jaccaci, is the concluding chapter of a most entertaining travel sketch with exquisite illustrations by Daniel Vierge.

THE DEPARTMENTS:-

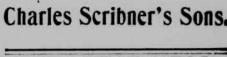
THE POINT OF VIEW.

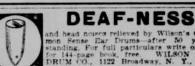
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inflicted upon the Democratic party by the Chicago and Buffalo conventions, we take up the task suppended at Syracuse and cail on all who would not have the American people shunned as lepers in the world of trade and commerce, and who believe "it is the duty of the people to support the Government, and not the duty of the Government to support the people," that individual enterprise and achievement should not be blighted by the inciplent Populism, once called protection, but now answering only the name McKinleyism, that responsible Democratic State government in New-York should supplant irresponsible Republican "bossism," to unite in supporting the principles and nominees of the National Democratic party.

Such are the chief reasons and motives which actuate us, and we confidently appeal for support to our fellow-Democrats to assist us in preventing a second betrayal of our party.

OPPOSED TO VIVISECTION.

Cleveland, Sept. 24.—The delegates to the twenti-eth annual convention of the American Humane Association, now in session in this city, devoted most of their time yesterday to discussing that feature of modern surgery known as vivisection. The Committee on Resolutions reported, recommending the general adoption throughout all the States in the Union of the vivisection laws regulating the practice of vivisection. The purport of the committee's report was that every member of the association should lend his or her personal efforts to induce the different State Legislatures which have no such laws to enact such laws. The report of the com-mittee drew forth a heated discussion on the matter. Dr. Tuckerman opposed the report, declaring that vivisection is a good thing. He argued that in case of a difficult surgical operation it is sometimes necessary to cut up a dog or a sheep to get points before cutting into a human being. points before cutting into a human being. Dr. Tuckerman had scarcely a supporter on the floor. All the other delegates argued that it is bad enough to have to cut up human beings, and an absolute crime to hack living dogs to pieces just for experi-mental purposes. The discussion lasted far into the afternoon and resulted in the unanimous adoption of the committee's report.

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